UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/943
8 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 AUGUST 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AFGHANISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a resolution adopted by an extraordinary meeting of a Supreme Islamic Council convened at Herat, Afghanistan, on 25 July 1994.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. G. Ravan FARHADI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

SUPREME ISLAMIC COUNCIL

Convened at Herat, Afghanistan,
on Asad 3, 1373 Solar Hijra (25 July 1994)

Resolution

The Supreme Islamic Council of Afghanistan was convened at Herat from 20 to 25 July 1994, with the participation of Afghan personalities as follows:

From inside Afghanistan:	650 persons
From Europe, the United States of America and Canada:	101 persons
From other countries:	50 persons

The Supreme Islamic Council adopted the following resolution on 25 July 1994:

Article 1: Whereas the right of self-determination in the framework of Islamic law (Shariah) belongs to the people, it has been decided to convene a Loya Jirgah (Grand National Assembly) on 23 October 1994 inside Afghanistan to ratify a constitution and to elect the political leadership of the country, as well as to resolve the country's destiny-making matters.

The Commission for the Convening of the Loya Jirgah is entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring the cooperation of all sides, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations towards the realization of the above objectives.

Article 2: The leaders of the nine jihadi parties do not enjoy the exclusive authority to decide on the country's destiny-making matters. This authority is owned by the representatives of the nation.

Article 3: With regard to the communists, militias and bandits, the order of Islamic law is clearly stipulated and will be enacted accordingly.

Article 4: Any Government forged against the will of the nation or made under the supervision of outsiders is rejected and condemned.

Article 5: The Council strongly condemns foreign interferences in the internal affairs of the country. Whereas Afghanistan and those involved in interferences in its internal affairs are members of the United Nations, the Supreme Islamic Council urges the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, on the basis of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and of the constitutive agreement of the Organization of the Islamic

Conference, to act diligently towards putting an end to foreign interferences in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

Article 6: Afghanistan is a distinct and indivisible country. Any separatist attempt or instigation based on ethnic, linguistic, sectarian (religious) and regionalistic action is to be rejected and condemned.

Article 7: Securing a cease-fire and opening the roads and highways are rightful demands of the Islamic nation of Afghanistan and of the Supreme Islamic Council.

Article 8: An Islamic army of 100,000 soldiers is to be formed for the purpose of establishing security and peace all over the country, opening roads and highways, crushing the plundering forces, defending the territorial integrity and repulsing any foreign aggression. The working out and the executive implementation of this decision has been assigned to the Military Commission.

Article 9: The Organization of the Islamic Conference, the United Nations and all countries friendly to Afghanistan are requested to contribute actively in a way that is free from imposing any condition in the reconstruction of our devastated country.

Article 10: The Council considered the ample discussions by the political and military commissions on the question of the transfer of power during the preparation of the elections of the Loya Jirgah. The Council also considered the decision of the Shura-e Ahle-e Hall-o Aqd (December 1992) and the recent decision of the Supreme Council in the matter. The Council considered as well the declaration of the Head of State that he will not be a candidate for a term of office corresponding to the time of the preparation for the convening of the Loya Jirgah. The Council therefore decided that the Commission for the Convening of the Loya Jirgah (Komision-e Tadwir-e Loya Jirgah) will consult and seek the advice of all sides and parties involved in the matter and shall take the final decision in the matter.

Article 11: These decisions of the Supreme Islamic Council taken by the Governors, Commanders, Ulema, cultural and political personalities of the country, express the demands and will of the entire Muslim and mujahid nation of Afghanistan. Any opposition to it would be an opposition to the will of the nation, and of the Supreme Islamic Council and would be against the national interest of the country.

We, the members of this Council,

Express our firm commitment to resist resolutely any opposition to this national accord.